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l11 and l12	20

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USPT	detergent or surfactant	137849	<u>L4</u>
USPT	l1 and l2	146	<u>L3</u>
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? s	(hepatitis (w) c) or hcv	
	97260	HEPATITIS
	661995	C
	19849	HEPATITIS (W) C
	10246	HCV
S1	20603	(HEPATITIS (W) C) OR HCV
? s	detergent? or	surfactant?
	26986	DETERGENT?
	14090	SURFACTANT?
S2	40596	DETERGENT? OR SURFACTANT?
? s	s1 and s2	
	20603	S1
	40596	S2
S3	88	S1 AND S2

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L13: Entry 1 of 20

File: JPAB

Feb 26, 1999

PUB-NO: JP411051940A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 11051940 A

TITLE: DETECTING/MEASURING METHOD FOR HCV

PUBN-DATE: February 26, 1999

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APPL-NO: JP09209515

APPL-DATE: August 4, 1997

INT-CL (IPC): G01N 33/576; C12N 5/10; C12N 15/02; G01N 33/577; C12P 21/08

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To simply detect and quantify HCV with high sensitivity by processing a specimen containing HCV with a processing solution containing chaotropic ions and an acidifier.

SOLUTION: The problem of acid treatment such as the formation of precipitates and the contradictory problem of guanidine treatment are resolved when acid treatment and guanidine treatment are combined. When a surfactant is added to a treating agent generating chaotropic ions such as guanidine and a treating agent constituted of an acidifier, a further favorable result is obtained. Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid are suitable for the acidifier. A specimen containing virus grains such as HCV is processed by these methods, and a virus antigen can be simply detected and quantified with good sensitivity by the so-called immunoassay detecting the antigen with an antibody used as a probe.

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